INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CONFIDENTIAL

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COUNTRY USSR (Kalinin Oblast)

REPORT

SUBJECT The Kalinin Cotton Combine "Proletarka"

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

a 16-page report on the Kalinin cotton combine, "Proletarka". The report contains a detailed legend and sketch of the plant layout and an overlay showing the location of the combine.

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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

THE KALININ COTTON COMBINE "PROLETARKA"

General

1. [redacted] the Kalinin Cotton Combine (Kalininskiy Khlopchato-Bumazhnyy Kombinat "Proletarka"). The combine had no numerical designation. Up to 1953 it was subordinate to the Ministry of Textile Industry. Upon the deactivation of this ministry in 1953, the combine was placed under the Ministry of Light Industry, but it reverted again to the Ministry of Textile Industry, when the latter ministry was reactivated in 1954 or in 1955.

2. The weaving shop of the combine was located on the south side of Prospekt Kalinina, at No. 51. The combine occupied seven-eight buildings, which were scattered along Prospekt Kalinina and on the south side of the river Tmaka. (See point 6, page 15).

3. The Prospekt Kalinina is [redacted] Kalinin (N 56-50, E 35-55) as the Pervaya Ulitsa Krasnoy Svobody.

4. Refer to page 15 , an overlay showing the location of the combine, [redacted] On the overlay the points 1,2,3,4,8,9, and 10 are reference points, and the points 5,6, and 7 are illustrated in more detail on page 16 [redacted] sketch of the combine.

Point 1. Railroad bridge across the Volga river.

Point 2. Railroad line from Leningrad to Moscow, through Kalinin.

Point 3. Railroad bridge across the Tmaka river.

Point 4. Tmaka river.

Point 5. TETS power station.

Point 6. Seven or eight buildings of the combine.

Point 7. Vehicle and pedestrian bridge across the Tmaka river.

Point 8. Volga river.

Point 9. Tvertsa river.

Point 10. Railroad station.

5. This combine existed before W.W.II. It was greatly damaged by fire in hand to hand fighting in W.W.II. Prior to W.W.II, the combine had 4000 mechanical weaving looms, After W.W.II, no immediate effort was made to

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rebuild the combine, and it was not put into operation until 1950.

Plant Expansion and Equipment

6. In September 1953, the weaving factory consisted of one shop of 600 mechanical weaving looms, 50X1-HUM for weaving cloth 60 or 80 centimeters wide, which were put in operating condition by using parts cannibalized from the 4000 pre-war looms. a second shop was activated at the end of 1953, with 600 new, Soviet-made automatic weaving looms, for the 50X1-HUM weaving of cloth either 60 or 80 centimeters wide. In 1954, a third shop was activated, with 500 new, Soviet-made automatic looms, for weaving cloth 1.42 centimeters wide. In 1955 three more shops, each with 600 new, Soviet-made automatic weaving looms, for the weaving of cloth either 60 centimeters or 80 centimeters wide, were activated in the weaving factory. In November 1956, the old 600 cannibalized looms located in the oldest section were about to be replaced by new Soviet-made automatic looms, for weaving cloth either 60 centimeters or 80 centimeters wide.

In November 1956 several hundred new weaving looms had 50X1-HUM arrived at the plant. the difference between a mechanical loom and an automatic loom was that one person could attend only four to eight mechanical looms, whereas one person could attend eight to twenty automatic looms.

7. The spinning factory of the combine was too small to supply the needs of 3500 weaving looms, and therefore the combine had to be supplied with spun thread from other factories (details below). In order to be self-sustaining, in the spring of 1956 construction was started on a new, modern, four-story building (shown as point 17, page 16) to be used as the new spinning shop. The building was almost completed in November 1956.

Plant Layout and Installations

8. not any underground installations at the plant except for sewage pipes, which dumped the waste in the Tmaka river near the bridge, shown as point 14, page 16 . 50X1-HUM

9. Refer to page 16 sketch of the combine layout. 50X1-HUM

Point 1. Prospekt Kalinina, asphalt covered, one of the widest streets in Kalinin, 12 - 15 meters wide.

Point 2. Residences. Two to four-story, red brick, or yellow or pink stucco buildings of various sizes.

Point 3. Leningrad to Moscow railroad line. This was a double track, standard Soviet gauge railroad line.

Point 4. Shunting railroad line. A single-track railroad line which was north-west of the combine.

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Point 5. Railroad bridge. Iron bridge about 25 meters long, 10-12 meters wide used for trains and pedestrians only.

Point 6. TETS Power Station. the station area was surrounded by a wooden fence about two meters high. 50X1-HUM

Point 7. Wooden fence, about two meters high.

Point 8. Warehouse. Three-story, red brick building, dimensions unknown, used to store the finished bolts of cloth from the Kalinin Textile Combine. Only warehouse workers or those conducting authorized business (requiring a pass) were admitted to the storage building. One or two guards patrolled this area at all times. 50X1-HUM

Point 9. Finished factories. Three buildings, each two or three stories high, red brick, about 100 meters long and 50 meters wide. One building contained the trimming and bleaching sections 50X1-HUM The second building contained the dyeing/printing sections In the third building cloth was measured, folded, sorted, wrapped in bolts, and prepared for shipment to either the warehouse, shown as point 8 above, or directly to stores in Kalinin and in the Kalinin Oblast.

Point 10. Gate. Employees and trucks entered the fenced areas of the warehouse and finishing factories at this point. Two guards were at the gate at all times, one for checking the passes of the employees, the other one for checking incoming and outgoing vehicles.

Point 11. Knitting factory. A four-story, red brick building, approximately 200 meters by 50 or 60 meters in area dimension, with a skylight roof. This building was greatly damaged in W.W.II, and was scheduled to be torn down as soon as a new spinning factory, shown as point 17, page 16 , would become operational.

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Point 12. Dirt roads. On both sides of the Tmaka river there were dirt roads which had neither a street name nor any residences. The dirt roads were about five meters wide.

Point 13. Tmaka river, about four meters wide, depth unknown but deeper than two meters.

Point 14. Bridge. This was a steel vehicular pedestrian bridge about 15 meters long and eight meters wide. It was not used for trolley cars or railroad trains.

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Point 15. Weaving Factory. One-story, white brick building, approximately 300 to 400 meters long and 200 to 300 meters wide. The roof was multigabled, one side of the gabled surface was of skylight glass, the other side of tin. The building had a window at every three meters of wall space and was clean, airy, well lighted and heated. The weaving shops had machinery for insuring ventilation and controlling humidity, since the proper atmosphere was necessary for better weaving results because threads tore more easily if they were too dry. The building had the following sections:

a. Entrance. The entrance was at No. 51 Prospekt Kalinina. An unarmed female guard checked the passes of all employees entering and leaving the plant.

b. First aid station. This section was composed of two small rooms, one used as the office and treatment room, the other one for a restroom. A nurse was always in attendance at this dispensary.

c. Offices. This section had three offices, one for the management, one for bookkeeping, one for planning and labor production. The management office had a separate room for the combine director and his secretary, and in the remainder of the area there were desks for the chiefs of the eight shops (described below) of the weaving factory. Located in the bookkeeping office were the chief bookkeeper, time keepers, and personnel and office clerks, a total of about 10 people. In the planning and labor production office [redacted] were 15 people. This staff was composed of one supervisor, four women who figured the norm for each weaving loom, and ten women who figured the norm for each worker, kept records on proposed and actual production of each worker, and determined the piece rate for each meter of woven cloth.

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d. Restrooms, dressing rooms, showers, toilets.

e. Weaving shops. This area contained 3500 weaving looms, divided for better supervision into six separate shops. One shop had 500 looms for weaving cloth 1.42 meters wide. These looms were about 1.60 meters long, and 1.50 meters wide. The wide looms made 150 strokes a minute. The other five shops each had 600 weaving looms for the manufacture of cloth either 60 centimeters or 80 centimeters wide. These looms were 1.20 meters long and one meter wide. The narrow looms ran at the speed of 200 strokes a minute. The weaving looms were placed in long rows, two looms back to back. The individual weaving shops were separated by corridors four meters wide, which went from north to south. There was an aisle of one-half meter between each row of two looms from north to south, and about 75 centimeters from west to east. In 1951 or 1952 a new ventilation system and a

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humidifier were installed in the weaving shops. The humidity was kept between 75 - 80 percent. One weaving shop still had 600 old mechanical pre-war looms which required one weaver for every four to eight looms. One weaver could attend from eight to twenty of the remaining 2900 automatic looms, with an average of one weaver for 12 looms. The six shops are shown on the sketch as e1, e2, e3, e4, e5, e6. Each of the six weaving shops had about one hundred people on each shift. Besides the 50 to 60 women weavers, there were assigned to each shop about five mechanics for preventive maintenance, five to ten men to push handcarts with spools of thread, five to ten men to take away the woven cloth, five apprentices, cleaning personnel, women to inspect the cloth, etc.

f. Preliminary Shop (Prigotovitelnyy Tsekh). This shop prepared the thread coming from the spinning factory, or from other plants, for the actual weaving. The shop contained the following machines: ten to twelve winding machines (Motalnye) for winding the thread,--four women serviced one winding machine; nine to ten Warping machines (Osnovalnye) for rewinding the thread,- two women serviced one warping machine, ten to twelve finishing machines (Shlikhtovalnye) where the thread was starched to make it firmer and prevent frequent tearing.--two women serviced each finishing machine; ten to twelve testing machines (Proverochnye) where the thread was tested before being placed on the looms,--two women serviced one testing machine. About 150 employees, mostly women, worked at each shift in the preliminary shop. All above mentioned machines were new, Soviet-made machines.

g. Finishing and sorting shop (Brakovochnyy). This shop had three measuring machines, each serviced by three women. There were also twenty long tables, where the cloth was folded by hand, sorted, and inspected. Between 200 to 250 people worked in this shop at each shift. The folded cloth bolts were then taken to the finishing factories, shown as point 9 above.

Point 16. Restaurant. A one-story, red brick building, approximately 50 meters long and 20 meters wide, which seated about 200 people. This restaurant was only for employees of the weaving factory who ate meals in staggered shifts. The other factories of the Kalinin Cotton Combine were served by a separate restaurant near the finishing factories. (point 9, page 16).

Point 17. New construction. This building was scheduled to be a new spinning factory for the combine. Started in the spring of 1956, it was completed in November 1956 [redacted] It was [redacted] a four story building, accommodating enough spinning machines to supply the needs of the 3500 weaving looms of the combine. [redacted]

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Products

10. The weaving factory produced: Cotton cloth for underwear and bedlinen, 60 centimeters and 80 centimeters wide. There were three types of cotton cloth: Numbers 592, 598 and 603. Calico, No. 378, was used for dresses and blouses. Sateen was produced for making dresses, blouses, housecoats, and underwear. All the above-mentioned fabrics were produced in 40 meter bolts and were natural ecru color. These fabrics were bleached, or dyed/printed in the combine finishing factory.

11. Calico No. 378 was 80 centimeters wide, woven of basic yarn No. 40, woof yarn No. 60, and had a filler count of 2380 per meter. The filler count consisted of the number of threads running at a 90 degree angle (vertical) to the selvage. These threads were called [redacted] woof yarn, (Utok), 50X1-HUM whereas the threads running parallel to the selvage were called basic yarn, (Osnovnyy). Cotton cloth No. 592 was 60 centimeters wide, woven of basic yarn 30 to 40, woof yarn 60, and had a filler count of 2750 per meter. Cotton cloth No. 598 was 80 centimeters wide, woven of basic yarn 30 - 40, woof yarn 60 - 70, and had a filler count of 2830 per meter. Cotton cloth No. 603 was 1.42 meters wide, woven of basic yarn No. 40, woof yarn No. 60, with a filler count of 2560 per meter, and was used for bedlinen. Sateen was 80 centimeters wide, woven of basic yarn 24 - 50, woof 60 to 85, and had a filler count of 4330 per meter.

12. Of the 3500 weaving looms in the weaving factory, 1500 looms were assigned to calico production, 300 to cloth No. 592, 600 to cloth No. 598, 500 to cloth No. 603, and 600 to sateen. The thread used in weaving was mostly basic 40, woof 60, but it varied from No. 24 to No. 85, the finer the thread, the denser the filler count.

13. The cotton combine received cloth from other factories for dyeing and printing, and produced, in addition to the output of the weaving factory described above, also flannel, and shtapel. Shtapel was a dress cloth made of cotton, rayon and artificial silk, [redacted] 50X1-HUM similar to nylon. A square paper label marked "Kalininskiy KH/B Kombinat Proletarka" stating the length, type, and production number of the cloth, was attached to each finished bolt of material. These bolts were wrapped in white or light blue paper [redacted]

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14. The bedlinen and underwear cloth produced by the combine were for civilian as well as for military use.

Raw Materials

15. The combine received cotton from the middle Asian USSR, such as: Kirgiz, Tadshik, Turkmen and Uzbek SSR's. Other raw materials were dyes, chemicals, starches, paper, wood and coal. Also, the combine received spun cotton 50X1-HUM thread from the Kalinin Spinning-Weaving Factory imeni Vagzhanov, and one or two spinning factories in the Kalinin Oblast, [redacted] The combine received woven flannel and shtapel for dyeing/printing from the Kalinin Shelkovyy Kombinat (Kalinin Silk Combine), [redacted] 50X1-HUM [redacted] all raw materials, except the spun cotton thread and the

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flannel and shtapel, arrived by rail. However, as the railroad line was about one-half kilometer from the combine, all materials had to be loaded into trucks, and brought to the combine area.

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Utilities

16. The combine had pumping facilities to provide clear water for the bleaching, dyeing and printing factories.

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dirty water and other waste were emptied into the Tmaka River at a point near the vehicle and pedestrian bridge, shown as item 14, page 16 .

17. The electric power for the combine came from the TETS power station, shown as point 5, page 15 . The combine itself had no generators or turbines, or a transformer station. The electrical supply, which was 220 volts, was adequate for the combine needs, and there were very few electric failures, i.e. once or twice a month for a period not exceeding one hour.

Crating and Transportation Facilities

18. The finished bolts of cloth were packed in big wooden boxes, which were stamped with the factory name 'Kalininskiy KH/B Kombinat Proletarka'.

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19. About one-half kilometer west of the combine, there was a single track railroad shunting line which branched off from the main railroad line, shown as points 3 and 4, page 16 .

all material which 50X1-HUM arrived by rail for the combine was unloaded at the point where the single track railroad line branched off from the main Leningrad-Moscow railroad line, and was taken from there by truck to the combine. The railroad was of the standard Soviet gauge.

20. The combine did not have any special roads. The north side of the weaving factory was located on Prospekt Kalinina, an asphalt street, 12 to 15 meters wide (See point 1, page 16). The southern side of the weaving factory was located on a dirt road, about five meters wide. Another dirt road, also five meters wide, led to the spinning, finishing and storage buildings. (See point 12, page 16). All outgoing production was shipped by truck.

The combine had no water transportation. 50X1-HUM

Manufacturing Process

21. The manufacturing process for the preparation of cotton fabrics was as follows:

a. The combine received raw cotton brought to the spinning factory by truck. (See point 11, page 16) The cotton was then taken into the plant 50X1-HUM

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to the spinning machines. The spun thread was then wound on cardboard cylindrical reels. These reels were about 20 centimeters long, seven-eight centimeters in diameter and held 1000 meters of thread.

b. The thread was then taken across the bridge, 50X1-HUM shown as point 14, page 16 , to the preliminary shop of the weaving factory (See point 15f, page 16). This thread, and other yarn delivered by truck to the weaving shop, was rewound by winding machines onto conical shaped cardboard spools. The base of the conical shaped spools was 20 centimeters in diameter, and the top of the spool was 12 centimeters in diameter. These spools were about 20 centimeters long, and each held 1000 meters of thread. The conical spools were placed on warping machines, and there the thread was rewound on bobbins. The row of bobbins was the same width as the loom, i.e. 1.60 meters was the width of the looms making cloth 1.42 centimeters wide, and 1.20 meters was the width of the looms which made cloth 60 to 80 centimeters wide. Next, these bobbins were run through finishing machines, where the thread was treated with starch, so that it would not tear easily. Finally, the bobbins were run off on testing machines, where the quality of the thread was checked.

c. The finished thread was then placed in boxes, and taken in handbarrows to the weaving shops, (See point 15e, page 16) where the yarn was woven into cotton cloth, 60 centimeters, 80 centimeters or 1.42 meters wide, into sateen, 80 centimeters wide, or into calico, 80 centimeters wide.

d. The woven cloth was then wheeled in handbarrows to the finishing and sorting shop of the weaving factory (See point 15g, page 16), where the cloth was measured, folded, checked, and then taken to the finishing factories, shown as point 9, page 16 . 50X1-HUM

e. Up to this point the cloth was a natural, or ecru color. In the finishing shops, knots, hairs, felt, and other impurities were chemically removed, and after drying, the cloth was either bleached, dyed, or printed.

f. Finally, the cloth was measured again, folded, assorted, inspected and wrapped in paper for shipment to either the storage area shown as point 8, page 16 , or to stores in Kalinin and/or Kalinin Oblast.

Production Norms

22 the following production statistics for the weaving factory: The average daily production of the weaving factory in 1955 and 1956 was 300,000 meters. Figuring the year as having 307 workdays, the average actual production of the weaving shop was from 92,000,000 to 95,000,000 meters annually. In 1953, the weaving shop had only 600 old, mechanical weaving looms, and the actual annual production was about 12 to 15,000,000 meters which was below the norm prescribed by the Ministry. In 1954 more weaving looms were installed, and the actual 50X1-HUM

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production in 1954 to be 40 to 50,000,000 meters of cloth, which was also below the norm prescribed by the Ministry. [redacted] in 1956 about 100,000,000 meters of cloth should have been woven by the weaving factory. The original norm was determined by the planning section of the Ministry of the Textile Industry (or, in 1953 and 1954, by the Ministry of Light Industry) and was based on the total number of employees in the combine. This norm was sent to the planning section of the combine. The planning section of the combine then worked out a norm for each of the factories in the combine. The norm was usually about 90 percent of the actual production, made purposely lower than the actual possible output, so that the employees could fulfill the norm or overfulfill it.

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23. [redacted] While the thickness of the thread did not play a particularly important role, the finer thread (varying from No. 24 to No. 85) tore more frequently, thus slowing down the production. The finer the thread, the denser the filler count, and thus the production was less. The narrow width cloth was produced in greater quantity than that of greater width.

24. [redacted] the following figures, [redacted] were close to the actual norm and production statistics: Norm per loom: (Depending on conditions cited above) Average three meters per hour. The loom was in operation 23 hours daily, thus producing 23 x three meters, or in round figures, 70 meters daily. Multiplied by 3500 looms, the daily norm was 245,000 meters and the annual norm was about 75,000,000 meters. The actual production in 1955 and in 1956 was: Average three and one-half to four meters per loom, 86 to 87 meters daily for each loom, or about 300,000 to 305,000 meters daily for all three shifts on 3500 looms. The annual production was, as stated above 92 to 95,000,000 meters. This production was divided (the basic norm for the division was also given to the combine by the planning section of the Textile Ministry) as follows:

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a.	Calico	42 to 45,000,000 meters	(on 1500 looms)
b.	Cotton cloth No. 592	8,000,000 meters	(on 600 looms)
c.	Cotton cloth No. 598	20,000,000 meters	(on 600 looms)
d.	Cotton cloth No. 603	10,000,000 meters	(500 wide looms)
e.	Sateen	12,000,000 meters	(on 600 looms)
f.	Total	92 to 95,000,000 meters	(on 3500 looms)

produced by 3500 employees of the weaving factory.

The director, office and administrative personnel, mechanics, the workers in the weaving shops, sorting shop, inspectors, cleaning women, men to push

the handbarrows, guards, packers, etc., were included in the number of employees (3500) of the combine weaving factory.

25 In the office 10 women figured a norm for each employee, and kept records of the actual amount of cloth produced by each weaver and by each shift, and the total production in the preliminary, weaving and sorting shops.

Work Schedule

26 The combine worked three shifts, and all those who worked on three shifts alternated, one week at each shift. The morning shift was from 0700 to 1530 hours, with one-half hour staggered lunch period. The second shift was from 1530 to 2400 hours, with one-half hour staggered lunch period. The night shift was a straight seven hours, without lunch, from 2400 to 0700 hours. The directors, administrative and office personnel, the pattern designers and the mechanics engaged in overhauling (in contrast to the preventive maintenance mechanics, who worked in three shifts), worked one shift only, from 0900 to 1800 hours with a staggered lunch hour, some from 1200 to 1300 hours, some from 1300 to 1400 hours. The weekly work schedule was 48 hours, except for the night shift, which worked only 42 hours. it was planned to introduce a seven hour workday in 1957, and all three shifts would work seven hours, with an hour for lunch for each shift.

27 of the total number of employees in the whole Kalinin Cotton Combine, the combine employed from 7500 to 8000 people ; the weaving factory alone had 3500 employees, of which about 100 worked on one shift only (See para. 21 above), whereas the rest worked on three shifts. See legend for plant layout, point 15 - e, f, and g, pages 5 & 6 for breakdown. In addition there were mechanics, loaders, guards, supervisory personnel for each shift.

28 The combine director, the factory directors, shop managers, and shift supervisors received four weeks leave with pay annually. Office personnel received three weeks leave with pay annually, while the rest of the employees received 15 days leave with pay annually. An eleven-months employment period was required before a worker was eligible for leave. Charts were kept for leave to stagger leave periods and alternate the annual leave periods from summer to winter.

Salaries

29 the following salaries: Chief of planning section - basic pay 1200 rubles monthly, with a bonus of from 500 to 600 rubles each month as production inducement pay. This incentive pay depended not so much on the quantity of production, but also upon the smooth functioning of the section. All employees who were on a straight salary received such incentive pay each month. Weavers worked on a piece basis, so much per meter, but they were paid a higher rate for the same meter if they produced more than their norm.

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	Monthly Pay	Monthly Incentive Pay
Shift supervisor	1000 rubles	500 - 700 rubles
Norm statistician	1000 rubles	300 - 500 rubles
Pattern designers	1000 rubles	unknown
Piece workers	average regular pay monthly	Extra if norm was overfilled (monthly)
Weavers	800 rubles	100 rubles
Spinners	800 rubles	50 - 100 rubles
Bleachers, dyers, printers	700 rubles	50 - 100 rubles
Packers, sorters	650 - 700 rubles	50 rubles

Work Conditions

30. The weaving shop had a nurse in constant attendance (See point 15b, page 5). Once monthly the nurse gave a 15 minute lecture on safety during lunch hour. The skylight roof provided the shop with sufficient light. The shop was also provided with heat, dressing rooms, lavatories etc. The only uncomfortable working condition in the weaving shop was the excessive humidity, which averaged 75-80 percent. This artificially controlled humid atmosphere was necessary to prevent the thread from being torn during the weaving process.

Security

31. At the entrance of the weaving factory (See point 15a), a female guard checked passes of all personnel. Two male guards were always on duty at the loading area shown as point 15g. There were also two guards posted at the entrance to the finishing factories, and several guards were assigned to the storage area (See point 10, page 16). All guards wore civilian clothes, and were unarmed.

page 16

[redacted] All employees had to show their passes upon entering and leaving the building in which they worked. If an employee wanted to enter another building, he had to apply for a special pass. This pass , stating the employee's business in the other building, was issued on a temporary basis. As a rule, employees entered only the buildings in which they worked.

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32. The combine had a fire engine and several firemen were always on duty. Also, hand fire extinguishers were located at various fire points in each building.

[redacted] the combine had no civil defense installations or instruction programs.

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Organizational Structure and Personnel

33. The combine organizational structure was as follows:

Administration and Management;

Combine director

Factory directors (spinning, weaving, bleaching dyeing, printing sections)

Storage director

Chief mechanic

Chief bookkeeper

Chief of the planning section

Chief of services (guards, firemen, truckdrivers, loaders, men to push handbarrows, furnace men, cleaning personnel)

The combine was composed of the following installations: the spinning factory, the weaving factory, the bleaching factory, the dyeing/printing factory, and the storage installations. The weaving factory supervisory personnel consisted of:

Director and his secretary

Eight Shop managers (preliminary, weaving, finishing and sorting sections)

Twenty-four shift supervisors (Three to each of the above eight shops)

Planning and labor section

Chief bookkeeper, timekeeper, office personnel

Chief mechanic, about 150 mechanics.

Chief Services (loaders, cart pushers, cleaning personnel, etc.)

The components of the weaving factory were:

one preliminary shop

six weaving shops, and

one finishing and sorting shop

34. The director of the combine was Fnu MIKHAILOV, a graduate engineer, an expert in textile production. Director of the weaving factory was Kasbek KOZYREV, an

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Ossetian by nationality, an expert in his field, Chief of the planning section of the weaving shop was Vera MOZHEVITIKOVA,

Efficiency

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35. no serious breakdowns or material shortages in the weaving shop. As stated in paragraph 7 above, the spinning factory of the combine was too small to supply sufficient thread for the combine weaving shop, and therefore thread was supplied by other factories. not any electric or machinery breakdown which lasted more than an hour or so. Almost all weaving looms were new, and a staff of mechanics was on hand at all times for preventive maintenance work. The weaving shop had some wastage - cloth was torn or spoiled by the weaving looms. However, the amount of spoilage was insignificant, had no effect on production, and in fact was less than that normally expected. Rejected or spoiled cloth was cut up into rags and utilized for cleaning purposes in the combine.

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36. the combine or weaving factory never falsified their production figures in order to cover deficits. In 1953 and 1954 the weaving shop could not fulfill the norm as prescribed by the Ministry, due to continuous exchange of looms, and time lost during installation of new looms, but no falsification of production figures took place.

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Overlay, showing the location of the Cotton Combine "Proletarka" (Kalinin)

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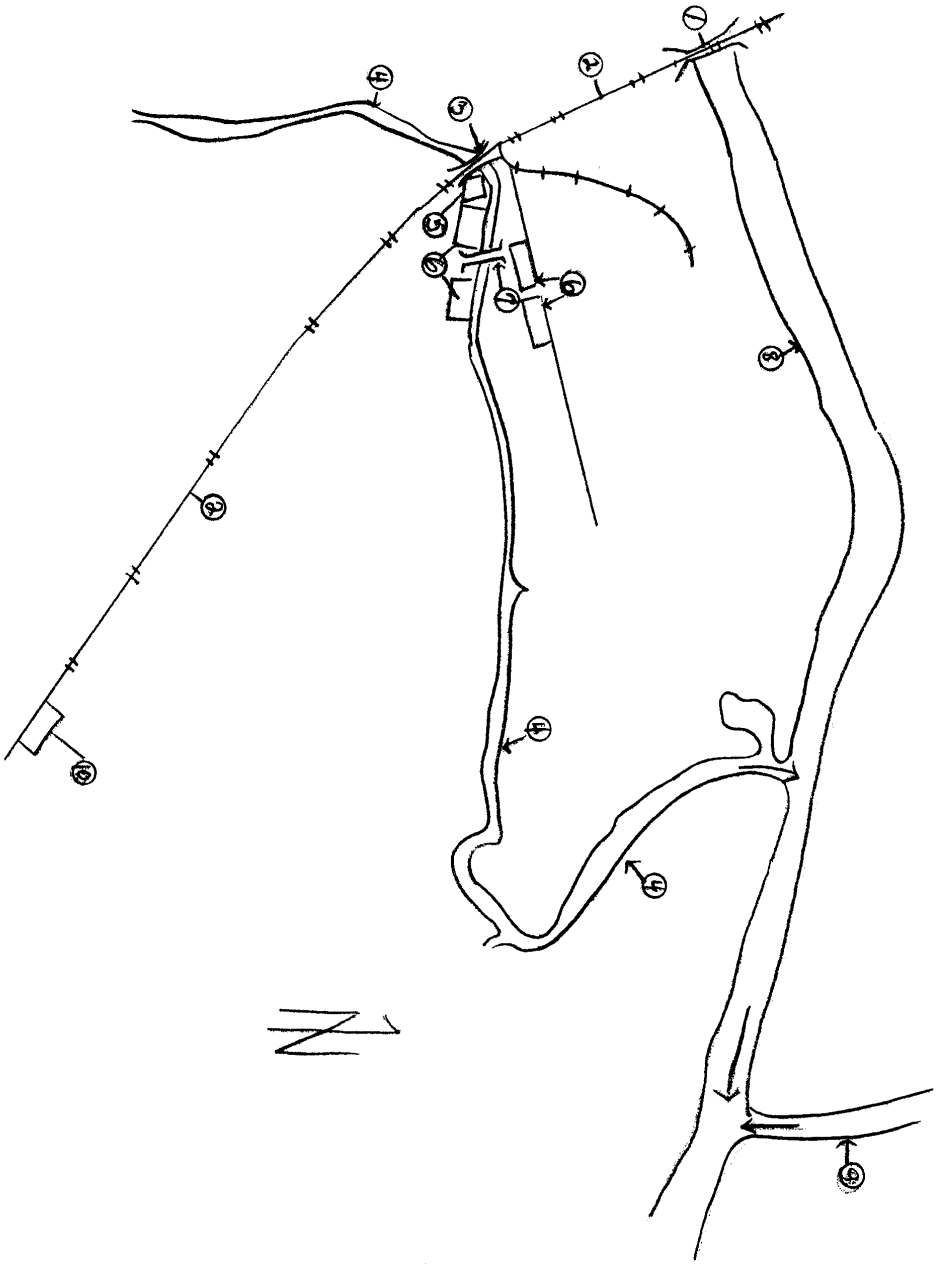

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Sketch of the Cotton Combine "Proletarka"
in Kalinin